The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

AGITATE ! EDUCATE ! ORGANIZE !

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1917, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

VOL. 9. NO. 13. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919. WHOLE NO. 429.

PRESENT HIGH PRICES NOT CAUSED BY WAGES

Washington, June 21. — Shallow thinkers who blame "high" wages for present living costs get little consolation from a report on "Economics of the Construction Industry," issued by the division of public works and construction development of the United States department of labor.

It is stated that "the rise in prices during the war was not merely the result of a great demand for goods and by a scarcity of commodities, but was largely brought about by means of inflation of the currency by the governments engaged in the war or neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper currency or by the issue of bonds.

"Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credit still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credit."

The report states that wages are not likely to be lowered, and that if the productive capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow.

Attention is called to after-war prophecies that the armistice would release large numbers of men who would flood the labor market and reduce wages. It is stated that the expected great fall in prices has not occurred, as stated, "and is not likely to occur."

The report includes a statement by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale university, who says that there is little likelihood of a panic in this country, and that "the present rise in prices has resulted from the great extension of credits by the countries at war."

IGNORE HUMAN ELEMENT.

Cincinnati, June 21.—The attempt to establish "scientific management" in this country is severely censured by Max Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, who was a member of one of the "efficiency" commissions to Europe.

"Prussianism officials in Europe," he writes, "were advocating the introduction of 'scientific management' to speed up war production, and several governments sent commissions to the United States recently to inspect and investigate the actual conditions which were developing under 'scientific management.'

"To such an extent had the theory taken ground that many industrial leaders were endeavoring to apply the methods of 'scientific management' to the handling of armies. While at the Belgian general headquarters I had a long and interesting conversation with one of the generals connected with that staff, who explained how he had endeavored to apply the principles of 'scientific management' to the army.

"The efforts had met with considerable success, he said, but, while the system does not take the human element into consideration, he was with him as much opposed to the principles and methods of 'scientific management' as are American trade unionists."

NORTH DAKOTA SUIT FAILS.

Fargo, N. D., June 21.—The suit of the taxpayers of this state against the legality of the industrial program sponsored by and sponsored by the Non-partisan league has been dismissed by Federal Judge Amidon, in the ruling that the amount in controversy does not exceed the $3,000 required to give the federal court will take jurisdiction and that the complaint does not make out a case under the federal constitution, more particularly under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

A special referendum election will be held on the eleven measures passed by the last legislature. One of them provides for the creation of an industrial commission with large powers and another is an act to establish a state bank.

Milling, banking, and other interests are opposing the state program and have fought it wherever possible.

EXPRESS COS. PROSPER.

New York, June 21.—The opposition of express companies to government ownership has not been justified, according to a writer in the Annalist, financial paper, who says:

"One misconception which has grown up is to the effect that the express companies have been seriously hurt by the parcel post system. It would be denying the facts to say that the parcel post system has not cut into the profits of certain lines of express business, that of the small packages, but this has not been seriously injure the express business, for its handling of large packages has grown in huge proportions.

"It is stated that the companies will not benefit by the rise in railroads and demand that old conditions be restored. The express companies favor a continuance of the war-time merger, but will ask for a rate increase of 25 per cent."

$15.50 MINIMUM WAGE.

Washington, June 21.—A wage board has ordered a minimum wage of $15.50 a week for women in the printing trades. This decision does not affect the Typographical union and other organizations that disregard sex in setting wages.

Under the board's award $5 will be the minimum for three months' employment for the second six months, $11 for the third and $12 for the last three months of the six months' employment. One learner will be permitted for every four experienced women workers.

The board was created by an act of congress to determine wages in occupations where an employer refuses to show the way.

Under the act public hearings are first held. Employers, employes and the public are equally represented on the board.

TOO MUCH TUBERCULOSIS.

Atlantic City, N. J. June 21.—The army draft, our first national health survey, showed an unexpectedly large amount of tuberculosis, said Dr. Joseph Lloyd of the United States public health service in an address at the National Tuberculosis association.

"The anti-tuberculosis movement," he said, "has shown how important is the preventation of sickness. Very little can be done after the disease is developed. The speaker said that it is the duty of doctors to prevent sickness as well as cure it.

DISCUSS TRADE MATTERS.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—The agreement between contracting painters and Painters' union No. 69 creates a joint board to consider all questions of interest between the parties and to handle the unemployment question.

RAILROAD VALUATION IS KNOTTY PROBLEM

Washington, June 21.—If the ordinary citizen were asked on what basis should the private owners of railroads be paid if the government takes control, he would reply: "Get a valuation of the roads and pay what the property is worth."

It is agreed that a valuation is the first move before anything tangible can be done, but, what is the method of valuation is inquired into controversy immediately arises. This is shown by Glenn E. Plumb, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods in an article published in the bulletin of the A. F. of L. railway employes' department.

The brotherhoods insist that railroad value can be determined only by ascertaining the amount of money the various roads have actually invested at the present time. Against this seemingly fair theory is the plan urged before the interstate commerce commission by the Kansas City Southern railway. This plan, which is also urged by other large corporations, ignores the amount of money invested but is based on the earning power of the corporation. The Kansas City Southern holds that roads earning 5 per cent on $75,000,000, that sum represents the present value of the property. Under this commission over a fixed interest charge at 5 per cent becomes a charge against the property.

The Texas Midland railway has a "new theory" of valuation. It contends that the value of its property must be measured by the cost of reproduction, at present cost of land, labor and material. This theory ignores earning power, evidence of investment, rates, the volume of traffic and actual net earnings.

Another valuation system is the "prospective" valuation theory, which is urged by railroad executives and security holders who demand that a 6 and a 6 1-2 per cent minimum be guaranteed all securities.

The "property investment accounts" of the railroads do not represent money contributed to investigate the actual conditions which were developing under 'scientific management.'

"To such an extent had the theory taken ground that many industrial leaders were endeavoring to apply the methods of 'scientific management' to the handling of armies. While at the Belgian general headquarters I had a long and interesting conversation with one of the generals connected with that staff, who explained how he had endeavored to apply the principles of 'scientific management' to the army.

"The efforts had met with considerable success, he said, but, while the system does not take the human element into consideration, he was with him as much opposed to the principles and methods of 'scientific management' as are American trade unionists."

ORGANIZING STOCK YARDS.

Chicago, June 21.—A monster parade, estimated at 20,000 strong, started a drive to unionize the stockyards workers in the meat packing industry in this city. Thousands of these employes are organized and have been for many years, but they realize the advantages of a 100 per cent organization.

At the mass meeting held after the parade, Samuel Gompers, president of the Chicago federation of labor and the A. F. of L. urged them to encourage the aid of every man and woman employed in this great industry.

In an appeal delivered in Polish, the A. F. of L. Organizer Kikulski said:

"Every race, color, creed, and nationality is to be included in the great campaign. While there will be found differences in the mental makeup and thoughts, there is one thing that we all hold in common, and that is the right to a living wage and our rights in the organization of packing finally as American citizens."

WORKING GIRLS JAILED.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—In urging the A. F. of L. convention to support Chicago's garment workers, Delegate Friedman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, said that in four weeks 1,150 girls in that city had been dragged to the police stations in patrol wagons and thrown into cells like criminals because they struck collective bargaining and an end be put to the Hickmanite policy of the post office department.

ESTABLISH WAGE BOARDS.

Washington, June 21.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has ordered the establishment of boards to investigate the wages paid workers in classified civil service navy employes. Fifty workers will be employed on these boards. The order is the result of negotiations between navy officials and the National Federation of Federal Employes, affiliated with the A. F. of L. More than 15,000 employes with an average wage of $1.32 a day, will be affected by the order. These employes comprise the average low rates paid by the navy to its employes in the mechanical departments.

Since the clerical workers have organized wage increases are now probable.

TEACHERS FEDERATE.

San Francisco, June 21.—Representatives of teachers' unions in northern California cities formed the first state federation of teachers at a meeting held here today. It was reported that through organization wages have been increased substantially. The teachers made it clear that their movement is for the purpose of increasing wages, but that if will have a healthful influence in assisting in the solution of social problems.

URGES EMPLOYMENT PLAN.

Washington, June 21.—The chairman of the board of directors of Columbia university, sailors and marines has written to congress urging the creation of United States employment service.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declares that he said, "I believe that we will have serious troubles that will cost many times the amount asked for, if we are convinced that a national employment service is needed."

LESS MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, June 21.—The bureau of mines reports that 149 men were killed during March, 1919, by accidents at mines in the states reporting. This compares with 196 fatalities in March, 1918. The states that made the report were Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico and North Dakota.

RAISE HOURLY WAGE.

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 21.—Carpenters and joiners have had their wages boosted 5 cents an hour. The old rate was 70 cents an hour.

TURMOIL IN GERMANY FOLLOWS WAR DEFEAT

New York, June 21.—The social and industrial life of Germany has collapsed since the armistice was declared, can be said to be a summary of a report to Herbert Hoover, director general of the American relief administration, by Alonso E. Taylor and Vernon L. Kellogg.

Regarding the food situation, these investigators declare that "from every point of view a normal diet for food is revolting," and that the entire industrial population is much below weight. Other factors in the collapse are a lack of raw material, break down of railway transportation, scarcity of coal and a refusal to work by returned soldiers. Regarding the latter condition the investigators say this is the natural result of the German military discipline and four years of destruction which makes it impossible for men to immediately change their viewpoint when demobilized.

Office holders, politicians and diplomats, it is stated, "believe that the German people will be up on their feet after being fed," but the investigators state that the more the question is analyzed the less hopeful the solution appears, because politicians and capitalists, bankers, manufacturers with it in words, both for inside and outside the boundaries.

Crime is rampant in Germany, since the person as well as property. The government, it stated, possesses neither military or police power and the police service was practically disbanded after the revolution. Since many inmates of jails and penitentiaries were released forces flourished.

The investigators recommend that food and raw materials be shipped to Germany under a rationing system.

"The sooner the nation is put to the task the more directly will the response correspond to the actual condition in the German working people," the report concludes, "as to the Germans and to the allies. It is the moral problem of penology upon a national scale: shall the offender expiate by solitary confinement on prison fare and water or by a fair on the stone pile? Involved are both morals and utilities."

NO ELECTRICAL STRIKE.

Washington, June 21.—Officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers called off the nation-wide strike of these workers when the master General Burleson ordered that all telephone companies that negotiated with organized labor before government control of wires should "hereafter do so."

The electrical workers' union will now open negotiations with the telephone companies looking toward of forwarding their complaints to the commissioner general and his wire control board. The latter proved to be a barren of results that the electrical workers called to strike.

The Burleson order re-establishes the conditions and does not affect the telegraph companies that employ few electrical workers. Officers of the union declare that in New York probably 15 electrical workers are employed by Western Union and 10 by the Postal, while that number is employed in one single telephone station. The telephone service in this city is strung, it stays there, no matter how great the need. The telephone wires constant attention is necessary, and the changes in lines require a large number of workers.

EDITOR EVADES ISSUE.

New York, June 21.—In discussing the strike of commercial telegraphers the New York Times declares that the old policy of some form of control over the workers. To this insistence it is collective bargaining which should have legal sanction by requiring agreements when negotiated it to be registered and then enforced.

"Both sides," said the editor, "should be compelled to make such arrangements and should provide ways for enforcement," and "those who violate contracts should be regarded as enemies of society."

The editor talks of "industrial warfare," but fails to state that the reason commercial telegraphers are on strike is because they refuse collective bargaining and an end be put to the Hickmanite policy of the post office department.

ESTABLISH WAGE BOARDS.

Washington, June 21.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has ordered the establishment of boards to investigate the wages paid workers in classified civil service navy employes. Fifty workers will be employed on these boards. The order is the result of negotiations between navy officials and the National Federation of Federal Employes, affiliated with the A. F. of L. More than 15,000 employes with an average wage of $1.32 a day, will be affected by the order. These employes comprise the average low rates paid by the navy to its employes in the mechanical departments.

Since the clerical workers have organized wage increases are now probable.

TEACHERS FEDERATE.

San Francisco, June 21.—Representatives of teachers' unions in northern California cities formed the first state federation of teachers at a meeting held here today. It was reported that through organization wages have been increased substantially. The teachers made it clear that their movement is for the purpose of increasing wages, but that if will have a healthful influence in assisting in the solution of social problems.

URGES EMPLOYMENT PLAN.

Washington, June 21.—The chairman of the board of directors of Columbia university, sailors and marines has written to congress urging the creation of United States employment service.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler declares that he said, "I believe that we will have serious troubles that will cost many times the amount asked for, if we are convinced that a national employment service is needed."

LESS MINE FATALITIES.

Washington, June 21.—The bureau of mines reports that 149 men were killed during March, 1919, by accidents at mines in the states reporting. This compares with 196 fatalities in March, 1918. The states that made the report were Kansas, Kentucky, New Mexico and North Dakota.

RAISE HOURLY WAGE.

East Liverpool, Ohio, June 21.—Carpenters and joiners have had their wages boosted 5 cents an hour. The old rate was 70 cents an hour.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY SAYS POSTAL CHIEF

Washington, June 21.—The claim that Postmaster General Burleson's recent order that checked a strike of electrical workers was a recognition of trade unionism was considered as important by the postal chief that he wrote a local newspaper to correct the impression. He says his policy has not changed.

"The order provides, in effect, that where telephone companies negotiated with trade unions before wire control, they will continue that practice. This paragraph reads:

"Where prior to government control a company dealt with representatives chosen by the employes to act for them with respect to hours, wages or the company, they shall hereafter deal so."

In no part of the order does Mr. Burleson indicate to anti-union companies that they should change their attitude toward recognizing representatives of their employes who are not employed by the companies—or, in other words, to deal with the unions.

Neither does the order contain any intimation that the postal chief has changed his attitude toward unionism of government employes. This attitude was shown last August in a letter to officers of the railway mail clerks and postal employes' union, which is still in force, these unions.

Mr. Burleson refused to deal with any person not in the postal service and called attention to his last annual report, which, in part, said that the wearisome, the complete exhaustion of the nation's forces, the fact that the workers feel that the government has not played absolutely fair with them in its war pledges, and partly to the excessive cost of living.

"During this time of readjustment," he says, "there will be numerous strikes and rumors of revolution. The welfare of this interest and the accompanying struggle still hangs in the balance.

"Large numbers of women were making munitions during the war. They were also employed in the factory, dress making, artificial flower trades and domestic service. Four years of war has left a still peak, a lathe, or shoveling coal, says Miss Swartz. "Has done something" to these women. They are no longer content to do only the routine, creative work, the fine embroideries and tapestries. They have put their hands to the plow and will not turn back. The talk of establishing training schools to teach these women their old trades.

ADVICE TO JUDGE.

Toledo, Ohio, June 21.—In issuing an injunction against striking waiters and employes of the Overland automobile plant, Federal Judge Killits ruled that the number of pickets would be limited and that they must keep away from the plant.

Editor Keating of the Union Leader, says: "It is to be hoped that the judge will apply this rule to the imported strikebreakers."

The employes were locked out when they refused to accept a 45-hour week. The former wage rate rule has been 62 hours. One of the company's selling agents in the south asked Judge Killets to order the plant to be reopened as its shipments were delayed. Later, the same agent made an agent to "operate" the plant, whose officials threaten to move the works elsewhere. Bankers, manufacturers and newspapers are terrified at the "menace" to the Overland Automobile company. The locked-out employes, however, have the sympathy which has been made many, many times before in other disputes.

HIGH STREET CAR WAGE.

Detroit, Mich., June 21.—After nearly a week's tie-up of the street car system of this city organized motormen and conductors have received what is declared to be the highest street car rate in this country.

Old rates were 41, 45 and 48 cents an hour. These have been advanced to 50 cents for the first three months of 51 cents for the next nine months and 60 cents thereafter.

DISCUSS SOCIAL UNREST.

Hamilton, Canada, June 21.—Protest against social injustice was recorded by the synod of Hamilton and London presbyterian church, which declared that the present unrest was a sign of the awakening of the common people to a new and changing conditions. Among the injustices mentioned were the alienation of natural resources, the tying up of land for speculation, increased increment in value, profiteering especially during the war and the public indifference to social conditions and wrongs.

BAKERS LOCKED OUT.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—Employing bakers have broken their agreement with organized workers and after refusing to renew the agreement was prepared by the employers' association, locked out the union shop. The employers, however, have just discovered a scab stock, providing workers and offer this as a substitute for union recognition.

TAILORS MAKE BIG JUMP.

Detroit, Mich., June 21.—After a four-weeks' strike the Journeymen Tailors' union has won a complete victory. The eight to organize is secured as is the eight-hour day with pay for nine hours. The amount involved is from $29 and $35 a week to $36, and women workers are advanced from $18 and $15 a week to $25.

SOLDIERS TAKING LAND.

Ottawa, Canada, June 21.—Two months after the Dominion government announced its land policy for demobilized soldiers the soldiers' settlement board had loaned approximately $4,000,000.

MANY UNIONS FORMED.

Denver, June 21.—Officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers organized since January 12 28 charters have been issued.

HUGE LAND HOLDINGS MENACE TO SOCIETY

San Francisco, June 21.—Huge land holdings in this state are a menace to society and should be broken up by some plan "which centers about a graduated land tax," is a summary of a report on large land holdings in southern California by the California commission on immigration and housing.

The commission says that "large holdings of idle land, or land in which even a moderate portion is profitable, are not productive of a long train of evils.

"To recount them in the face of the fact that they have been recounted with almost identical particularity by every land reformer from ancient Hebrew times to the present, seems a needless waste of energy. It is a waste which at this time proposes to say that they are recognized by the people at present as a material interest in the maintenance of exploitation through the land, and that long ago (1879) this recognition was written into the constitution of California.

"The fact, according to Dr. Arthur Nichols Young, author of 'The Single Tax Movement in the United States,' that this declaration was 'passed by a vote of more than two-thirds does not lessen the enduring fact that it is an effort to put the right to organize law and might have been accomplished by a minority influence in California legislation. But the policy and practice of the state have been the contrary of what it has expressly stated.

"A remedy, thorough going and of immediate application, is needed. On the one hand, the holding of large areas of land must be made economically undesirable to the individual, the public and the corporation; on the other hand, the intensive use of the soil, in small allotments, should be promoted by the state through every means in its power.

While the commission is most specific in its conclusions and recommendations, it says:

"Against an evil so gross and so deeply intrenched in the interests as powerful and so uncontrolled by public opinion a proposal of remedies must seem audacious."

OPPOSE MOONEY STRIKE.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—The A. F. of L. convention went on record against the proposed Mooney general strike, following a report of the convention Secretary of Labor Wilson, who was a member of the president's commission to Mexico, which was recently called attention to the report of that commission which declared that the case for Mooney because of the Oxman letter exposures, developed after the trial was sealed.

"With me it was not a question of whether Mooney was innocent or guilty, but a question or securing a fair trial for him under the existing circumstances," declared Wilson in explanation. "Every effort that the national administration has made in his behalf was put forth for the purpose of trying to get Mooney a fair trial. Efforts are not through with it yet. We are still working on it."

The speaker pleaded that trade unionists continue their faith in President Wilson and declared that the revolutionary process that "none will be able to determine where it will end."

The cabinet officer's declaration to the evolutionary policy of the American Federation of Labor, under which makes "sure of its footing with every step it takes, so that there will be no step backward."

DISRUPTION A MYTH.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—In her address to the A. F. of L. convention Miss Margaret Bondfield, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress declared that the fanatic that the British trade union movement is disrupted.

"I hope in this country that you are told tales about the disruption of the British movement that you will understand that these disruptive forces are on the right and that we have got them. We have an extreme Right that cannot say four things enough about the forces that are getting things done. We have an extreme Left that talks of labor fakirs and all that sort of thing—language I think they have developed on this side of the water. There is a new kind of new words we as labor leaders never heard of before."

WILL HAVE WASH HOUSES.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 21.—Coal operators say it is impossible to comply with the state wash house act, which provides that 30 wash houses for miners' clothes shall be installed. At a conference between miners and operators, a committee was appointed to call upon the judge and attorney general of each mining district for leniency in the enforcement of the law because of the scarcity of labor. It was reported that the operators say their wash houses will be constructed on time, but other operators are not so fortunately situated.

OPPOSE SPEED SYSTEMS.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—The A. F. of L. convention condemned the postoffice department's policy of conducting "speed and efficiency" tests among employes. The executive council was directed to "vigorously protest to have abolished all speed tests, timemeasuring devices and "other irresponsible standards of efficiency and efficiency." It was declared that these methods are detrimental to the health and welfare of postoffice employes.

STOP NIGHT WORK.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—Bakery workers in this city have stopped night work. These workers are thoroughly organized, as a matter of course.

San Diego, Cal., June 21.—Organized bakery workers secured an additional half day off each week's work. Hours are reduced from eight and one-half and nine to eight and wages are advanced $5 and $6 a week.

CARPENTERS ADVANCE.

Marysville, Cal., June 21.—Carpenters' wages have been advanced to $7 a day as a result of an agreement between employers and employed. Hitherto living costs were maintained the $6-a-day rate would be abandoned.

BOOKBINDERS UNITE.

Augusta, Ga., June 21.—Bookbinders and bindery employes have organized a local union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

GREAT WAR HAS UPSET ECONOMIC STRAW MAN

Washington, June 22.—Because of European war labor costs, the theory that American industry "must be protected against the unpaid labor of Europe" has been upset, says the Washington Evening Star.

"With the possible exception of Japan, and with China a possible exception of the future, the days of cheap labor are gone among the great manufacturing nations, at least so far as this generation is concerned," says this paper.

Japan as all the people of Europe are to a determination to better their conditions, there appears no prospect that there will be anything like a reversion to the wage scales and the standard living of the wage workers that existed before the war. Neither is it likely that returning from the war is being stabilized rapidly the world over.

The Evening Star indicates that American workers "can hold their own in the markets of the world. Within the last few weeks, it is stated, Birmingham, which is the center of the British steel industry, advertised for steel rails for its municipal tramway. The bids received from prejudiced British mills.

Even contracts with British mills Americans secured a recent French contract for 150,000 tons of steel rails. It is stated that the American product production costs to the limit, but were underbid 20 shillings ($7.50) a ton.

It is stated that the latest thing in England that British industry be reorganized on the product of "cheap American labor."

CRAZY LAWS FOR CRAZY MEN.

New York, June 21.—"Why Crazy Laws for Crazy Men," says the New York World in an editorial on the new sedition bill introduced in the British parliament by Sir Edward King, and which, it is stated, "goes far beyond anything ever before dreamed of as necessary for the protection of the government."

This bill is the result of a six months' investigation by a senate committee, and the World says that it appears to be based not merely on facts that may have been discovered but on fears that may have been excited in the minds of senators in the course of their rambling investigation."

If the present laws against crime are inadequate they should be strengthened. But the time has not arrived, while it is not necessary to magnify into crimes of treason or less words, spoken and written, by persons who are not seeking revolutionary.

Persons who preach the overthrow of the government by force, who advocate violence and teach disrespect for law should be dealt with as individuals. There can be no sweeping prohibition by statute of ideas that would not be offensive to many even merely because they are socialist or radical to an alarming degree."

THANKS GRANITE CUTTERS.

Quincy, Mass., June 21.—In thanking the membership of the Granite Cutters' International association for his re-election, President Hewitt says in part:

"Few of the old members of the Granite Cutters' International will see that at this time, with a 44-hour week there would be a wage rate provided for in our current minimum agreements of $4.80 per day, than where minimum wage supplies, to receive the respective higher rates of these localities.

"Realizing that of the labor movement is a misnomer. Evolution is forces are on the side of progress, we have got them. We have an extreme Right that cannot say four things enough about the forces that are getting things done. We have an extreme Left that talks of labor fakirs and all that sort of thing—language I think they have developed on this side of the water. There is a new kind of new words we as labor leaders never heard of before."

WILL HAVE WASH HOUSES.

Fort Smith, Ark., June 21.—Coal operators say it is impossible to comply with the state wash house act, which provides that 30 wash houses for miners' clothes shall be installed. At a conference between miners and operators, a committee was appointed to call upon the judge and attorney general of each mining district for leniency in the enforcement of the law because of the scarcity of labor. It was reported that the operators say their wash houses will be constructed on time, but other operators are not so fortunately situated.

OPPOSE SPEED SYSTEMS.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—The A. F. of L. convention condemned the postoffice department's policy of conducting "speed and efficiency" tests among employes. The executive council was directed to "vigorously protest to have abolished all speed tests, timemeasuring devices and "other irresponsible standards of efficiency and efficiency." It was declared that these methods are detrimental to the health and welfare of postoffice employes.

STOP NIGHT WORK.

New Haven, Conn., June 21.—Bakery workers in this city have stopped night work. These workers are thoroughly organized, as a matter of course.

San Diego, Cal., June 21.—Organized bakery workers secured an additional half day off each week's work. Hours are reduced from eight and one-half and nine to eight and wages are advanced $5 and $6 a week.

CARPENTERS ADVANCE.

Marysville, Cal., June 21.—Carpenters' wages have been advanced to $7 a day as a result of an agreement between employers and employed. Hitherto living costs were maintained the $6-a-day rate would be abandoned.

BOOKBINDERS UNITE.

Augusta, Ga., June 21.—Bookbinders and bindery employes have organized a local union affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

STRONG TRADE UNIONS ENFORCE 8-HOUR LAW

Paris, France, June 21.—Numerous strikes are waged in this country because employes ignore the national eight-hour law, recently passed by parliament. The law provides that the various industries shall work out the details of the act, but in no case shall wages, be they piece or time, be reduced. This implied mandate that employers confer with their workers has not been accepted in all cases, and in the unorganized or poorly organized trades where the workers have no economic power, the eight-hour day is yet a theory.

In this city sugar refinery workers are striking for eight hours and to secure reinstatement of two victimized members of their union. Most of the strikers are women and girls.

The millinery trade, which employs thousands of girls, also ignores the law, and nine and one-half hours is the rule.

By suspending work, threshmakers at Milhouse, Alsace Lorraine, forced employers to grant eight hours and increase wages up to 90 per cent.

BOLSHEVISM OVER RATED.

New York, June 21.—According to a statement by the national civic federation, which has been investigating it sent to England and France to study labor conditions, the spread of bolshevism nor revolution is seriously menacing these countries, but that steps should be taken to improve their conditions.

Members of the commission are agreed that the radical press in the country has exaggerated industrial disturbances abroad, particularly in Great Britain, where, in their opinion, the labor movement is not a serious menace. Ample evidence was at hand of the determination on the part of the great mass of employers and employed to work out in a practical and patriotic manner the new problems that have to be faced.

In France the majority of the socialist labor organizations, differing radically from the trade unions of this country, are frankly revolutionary. France, however, with its predominant agricultural interests, while a theater of industrial outbreak is in the main not seriously affecting "capital" and labor and to support reasonable legislation.

The following union officials are suggested for the confab: President Gompers, vice president Lennon of the international unions; Hayes of the Machinists; Mahon of the same craft; Furuseth of the seamen, Johnston of the machinists, Garretson of the railway conductors; Wilson of the woodmill and sawmiller workers, and John Pirquet, president of the Chicago federation of labor and Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the national war labor board.

Representatives of capitalists invited to the series of conferences include United States supreme court justice Brandeis, Rockefeller, Jr., Morgan, J. Ogden Armour, Judge Gary of the steel trust, W. K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Willard president of the Baltimore & Ohio, S. Peabody, coal operator and E. T. Stotesbury of the Lehigh Valley.

The government would be represented by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and others the president may appoint.

DISEASE COSTS BILLIONS.

New York, June 21.—Economic loss in this country from preventable diseases is estimated by American Medical Association at $1,000,000,000. The estimate is based on an elaborate study of statistics by the National Health News, which shows that in Illinois alone illness and death from such diseases entailed a loss of $28.87 for each man, woman and child in the state. Although the general death rate in Illinois was at the low figure of 14.3 per 1,000 population the loss from the principal preventable diseases amounted to $2,987,66, or 4.1 per cent of the total property value of the state.

The loss of $28 per capita cost, American Medicine says, "were to apply for the entire United States the loss during 1918 would be three times more than $2,500,000,000. The Illinois state health department considered the cost of the following communicable diseases: Typhoid fever, malaria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, meningitis, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

WANT NON-UNION SHOP.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—Employers in the building industry refuse to recognize the union of cooks and waiters, although this body is affiliated with the labor temple. The employers are attempting to camouflage their opposition to the union by saying that it is the "open shop." Trade unionists are asking the cooks and waiters to establish normal conditions.

Houston, Texas, June 21.—Over 200 organized culinary workers are striking for a raise in wages, improved conditions and secure recognition of their union. Many unorganized hotels in this city are involved.

OMAHA TEAMSTERS OUT.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—After attempting for a week to negotiate a new wage scale, 1,000 teamsters have struck for a raise in wages. While the teamsters are not asking for union recognition or the union shop, the employers refuse to deal with employes use in these cases has been the excuse for resting plans and is now being worked.

CONFER WITH TEACHERS.

Washington, June 21.—Through organizations of teachers the District of Columbia will hereafter be consulted on matters of policy and wages. The board of education has created a council to make this possible, and representatives of the teachers' unions will confer with the board of education on the matter.

LABOR ACT DEFEATED.

San Francisco, June 21.—Although the domestic servants' 10-hour bill passed the legislature, Governor Governor Stephens has permitted it to die without signing on his part.

CO-OP. BUSINESS GROWS.

Portland, Ore., June 21.—Business of the union co-operative store in this city is increasing at the rate of $6 per cent a week.

WANT NEW HOME.

Seattle, June 21.—The trade union movement has outgrown its present labor temple and will vote on a new $1,000,000 home.

BUILDING MEN END INTERNAL STRIKES

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21.—A plan to end jurisdictional strikes in the building industry has been approved by the annual convention of the building trades department, A. F. of L. This plan was prepared last March at a conference between officers of the department and representatives of the five national associations of architects, engineers, general contractors, building material exchange and building trades employes and the United States department of labor.

A board of eight members will be created, composed of three unionists, from different trades, two employers and an engineer and an architect. When jurisdictional dispute arises there shall be no lockout or sympathetic strike because of the dispute.

Local unions that fail to accept the agreement or the board's award shall be suspended from their international organization, which shall "proceed at once to run the job and the employer shall deal direct with the international organization in so doing." If an architect, engineer or employer fails to accept the agreement or award he shall be suspended from his organization.

A two-thirds vote will be necessary to change the plan, and it is not possible the matter will be referred to the courts. If the boards fail to agree on an umpire, the secretary of the department of labor will be asked to name one.

No trade union member of the board can vote on a case in which a dispute involving his craft. After an award is made neither side can be reopened on the vote of six members of the board. The decisions of the board are to be enforced by all engineers in writing specifications and the contractors in awarding contracts.

The building trades department has named the following unionists as its representatives on the board: W. L. Hutchinson and John J. Hynes, president of the international brotherhood of carpenters and sheet metal workers, respectively, and Wm. Dobson, secretary of the international association of machinists.

"CAPITAL"-LABOR CONFAB

Washington, June 21.—Senator Poindexter and congressman Kelly have introduced a joint resolution authorizing the president to call a conference of labor officials, representatives of "capital" and representatives of the general public to consider matters affecting "capital" and labor and to suggest remedial legislation.

The following union officials are suggested for the confab: President Gompers of the American federation of labor; Lennon of the international unions; Hayes of the Machinists; Mahon of the same craft; Furuseth of the seamen, Johnston of the machinists, Garretson of the railway conductors; Wilson of the woodmill and sawmiller workers, and John Pirquet, president of the Chicago federation of labor and Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the national war labor board.

Representatives of capitalists invited to the series of conferences include United States supreme court justice Brandeis, Rockefeller, Jr., Morgan, J. Ogden Armour, Judge Gary of the steel trust, W. K. Vanderbilt, Daniel Willard president of the Baltimore & Ohio, S. Peabody, coal operator and E. T. Stotesbury of the Lehigh Valley.

The government would be represented by Secretary of Labor Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield and others the president may appoint.

DISEASE COSTS BILLIONS.

New York, June 21.—Economic loss in this country from preventable diseases is estimated by American Medical Association at $1,000,000,000. The estimate is based on an elaborate study of statistics by the National Health News, which shows that in Illinois alone illness and death from such diseases entailed a loss of $28.87 for each man, woman and child in the state. Although the general death rate in Illinois was at the low figure of 14.3 per 1,000 population the loss from the principal preventable diseases amounted to $2,987,66, or 4.1 per cent of the total property value of the state.

The loss of $28 per capita cost, American Medicine says, "were to apply for the entire United States the loss during 1918 would be three times more than $2,500,000,000. The Illinois state health department considered the cost of the following communicable diseases: Typhoid fever, malaria, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, meningitis, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and pneumonia.

WANT NON-UNION SHOP.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21.—Employers in the building industry refuse to recognize the union of cooks and waiters, although this body is affiliated with the labor temple. The employers are attempting to camouflage their opposition to the union by saying that it is the "open shop." Trade unionists are asking the cooks and waiters to establish normal conditions.

Houston, Texas, June 21.—Over 200 organized culinary workers are striking for a raise in wages, improved conditions and secure recognition of their union. Many unorganized hotels in this city are involved.

OMAHA TEAMSTERS OUT.

Omaha, Neb., June 21.—After attempting for a week to negotiate a new wage scale, 1,000 teamsters have struck for a raise in wages. While the teamsters are not asking for union recognition or the union shop, the employers refuse to deal with employes use in these cases has been the excuse for resting plans and is now being worked.

CONFER WITH TEACHERS.

Washington, June 21.—Through organizations of teachers the District of Columbia will hereafter be consulted on matters of policy and wages. The board of education has created a council to make this possible, and representatives of the teachers' unions will confer with the board of education on the matter.

LABOR ACT DEFEATED.

San Francisco, June 21.—Although the domestic servants' 10-hour bill passed the legislature, Governor Governor Stephens has permitted it to die without signing on his part.

CO-OP. BUSINESS GROWS.

Portland, Ore., June 21.—Business of the union co-operative store in this city is increasing at the rate of $6 per cent a week.

WANT NEW HOME.

Seattle, June 21.—The trade union movement has outgrown its present labor temple and will vote on a new $1,000,000 home.

"PELLO" GIRLS UNITE.

San Diego, Cal., June 21.—Telephone girls in this city have organized a strong union.